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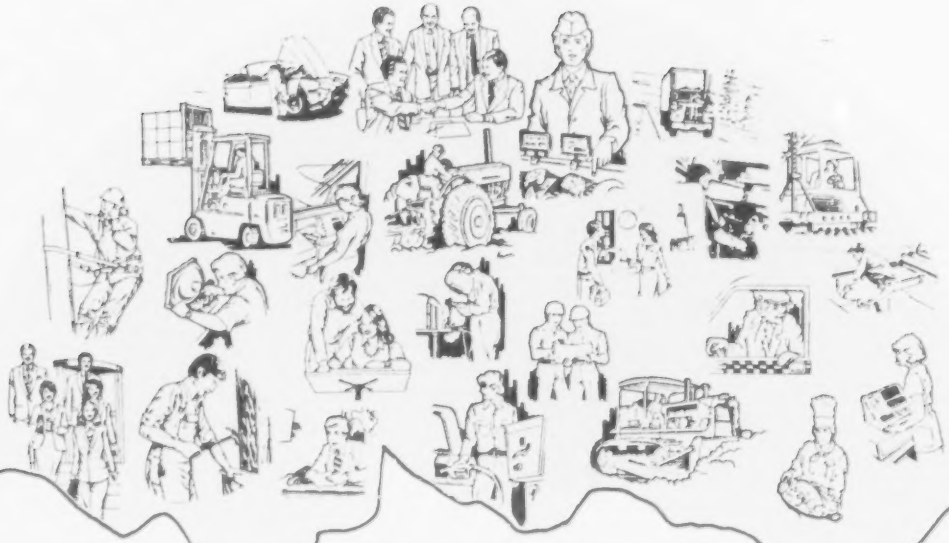

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Labor Market Information Section

Colorado Trends

No major changes occurred in Colorado's labor market picture during January. Lower employment coupled with a slight increase in unemployment pushed the seasonally adjusted jobless rate upward one-tenth of a percentage point to 6.5 percent of the State's labor force. Over the year improvement was still apparent, however, as the rate one year ago was 7.1 percent.

While a bit slower, Colorado's economy performed about as expected in January. Job growth accelerated the last two months of 1988 although interest rates were rising and some local companies were announcing layoffs for the first part of 1989. Just how much these will affect the overall recovery will depend in part on how high interest rates are pushed up and the extent the layoffs are balanced by new hiring.

The number of jobless persons rose 1,500 between December and January. At 110,800, unemployment was almost 11,000 below the estimate of a year ago.

Total employment stood at 1,592,300 in January, 18,200 below the prior month, but nearly 11,000 above the level one year ago. In fact, the number of working Coloradans was at the highest mark for January in three years.

Newly revised data shows 1988 was the year of economic recovery for the State. Led by job gains in service, manufacturing and government, total employment rose by 26,000 or 1.7 percent. It marked the first year of employment growth since 1985. Further improvement was held down by an extremely weak construction sector where 8,200 jobs were lost. Unemployment averaged 109,000 persons or 6.4 percent of the labor force, down from 7.7 percent the prior year. Colorado's jobless rate was the fourteenth highest among the fifty States in 1988.

The nation's unemployment rate edged upward one-tenth of a percentage point to 5.4 percent in January. Jobless persons numbered 6.7 million, up yearly 170,000 from December. Good weather plus continued strong demand for new workers in many industries led to a substantial 700,000 increase in employment. The 116.7 million workers was a new record.

Unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Colorado fell in January, sliding 24,700 to 1,420,200. The decline over the month was about in line with seasonal expectations as January normally experiences rather large decreases in several industries. Uncertain weather slows construction activity, retailers lay off temporary salespersons as the holiday season ends and government jobs dip as employment at most higher education institutions slackens.

In fact, these three industries alone accounted for 20,600 or nearly 84 percent of the job drop in the December-January period. Last year at this time, total wage and salary jobs in the State numbered 1,404,800.

All major nonfarm industries except for services lost jobs during the reporting month. Normal seasonal slowing was responsible for most of the losses. Trade (down 8,400) showed the biggest decline, followed by government (down 7,700) and contract construction (down 4,500).

Manufacturing exhibited some weakness in January after an extended period of growth. Scattered layoffs, both permanent and seasonal, lowered employment 2,100. Declines were most noticeable in the food and kindred and machinery except electrical subsectors each losing 500 jobs. Food and kindred losses were mostly seasonal, but reductions by computer equipment firms look to be permanent or at least long-term in nature as the industry adjusts to changing market conditions and product oversupply. MiniScribe recently announced a further reduction in its workforce. It will lay off another 250 U.S. workers on top of the 230 it released in mid-December. Most of the cuts will come at the company's Longmont manufacturing plant. Some of the layoffs will be offset, however, as new firms surface to fill the void. Solbourne Computer Inc. of Longmont, a maker of computer workstations, has set its sights on a vigorous expansion plan. The firm which unveiled its first line of products in January expects to continue its fast growth. Company officials expect its workforce which has grown to 130 from 70 last April to increase to 300 by year end.

Other sectors falling in January were transportation and public utilities (down 1,300), finance, insurance and real estate (down 900) and mining (down 300)

Services gained 500 jobs in January. At 357,400, employment was 10,300 or 3 percent above its year-ago level, and is currently the fastest growing sector in the State's economy. The business services subsector remains strong, adding 300 jobs over the month.

The finance sector will get a needed boost over the near-term. American Express will consolidate its payment products division in Lakewood creating jobs for 400 persons. Almost all of them will be hired in Colorado over the next three to four months. The State and many private parties and public organizations actively pursued the American Express relocation and with its culmination, get a highly regarded company in the extremely desirable financial services field.

Labor market conditions in the DENVER MSA showed little evidence of change in January. A slight rise in unemployment coupled with a modest drop in the number of Area jobholders caused the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to edge upward one-tenth of a percentage point to 5.8 percent. One year ago the rate stood at 6.4 percent.

Total employment in the Metro Area fell 5,100 over the month to 825,200. The comparable year ago estimate was 821,800.

After adjusting for normal seasonal labor force movements, the number of jobless expanded slightly to 51,200. This is 1,200 higher than the prior month but still lower than the estimated 56,000 of one year ago.

Total nonfarm jobs retreated 11,800 during the month, less than expected for the January-December period. This series has now advanced 3,500 since last January and stands at 793,700. All major industry segments showed job losses, the largest coming in government (down 3,000), trade (down 2,600), services (down 1,900), and construction (down 1,500).

Losses in both the retail trade and government components were considerably less than usual for the period, while services and construction turned in sub-par performances. Employment declines in the remaining industry groups were about normal for January.

NEW METHOD FOR MONTHLY ESTIMATION OF STATE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

METHODOLOGY CHANGE. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has announced plans to shift to a new method of calculating monthly employment and unemployment estimates for most States and the District of Columbia. Beginning with data for January 1989, the Bureau plans to replace the current method with a new one that will yield more precise monthly estimates and automatically adjust to structural changes in State economies.

BACKGROUND. The Bureau produces labor force estimates for the Nation as a whole directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a scientifically selected sample of households that are representative of the total population. In 11 States (California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas), the CPS sample sizes are large enough to produce reliable estimates on a monthly basis and thus are used as the official employment and unemployment series in those States.

Currently, labor force estimates for the remaining States and the District of Columbia are prepared by first using a building-block approach to defining and estimating components of unemployment and employment. This method relies on monthly data from the unemployment insurance (UI) system and the Bureau's Current Employment Statistics (CES) program covering nonagricultural payroll employment. Estimates for groups not adequately measured monthly are developed using historical or larger-area relationships. The estimates of unemployment developed in this manner are not comparable from State to State, because they are based on data from UI programs which differ from State to State. To ensure comparability across States and with the national unemployment measures-- a requirement for purposes of analysis and for equity in the distribution of Federal funds-- the monthly estimates for each State, based on the building block approach, are then adjusted to the CPS levels for the State, using a 6-month moving average of CPS data. Once annual average CPS data are available, the monthly employment and unemployment estimates for the year are adjusted to these benchmark numbers, using a mathematical approach to distribute the difference between the CPS annual average and the average of the estimates prepared by the building-block procedure.

This methodology has been deficient in a number of respects, the most important of which are the relatively small proportion of the total unemployed accounted for by UI claimants and difficulties in estimating groups not covered by UI. These difficulties cause the building-block estimates to significantly underestimate CPS levels. The magnitude of the underestimation is such that unemployment as measured by the building-block approach before adjustments may be less than half of the level derived from the CPS. While the adjustment to the CPS corrects for the significant underestimation, it introduces other problems into the estimates, because it adversely affects the seasonality of the series.

NEW METHOD. The new method uses variable coefficient regression models developed by BLS and tested by State employment security agencies. These dynamic time-series regression models permit use of CPS, CES, and UI data in a

more accurate and reliable manner. Over 10 years of data from these sources have been collected to build regression models that are resistant to large random sample errors in the CPS and are flexible enough to reflect the individual features of each State's economy. The models for each State were developed using rules common to all and recognized statistical criteria. While based on past relationships, the models have a built-in self-tuning mechanism that allows them to reflect structural changes in a State's economy as the changes occur. Two estimating equations are used for each State, one for employment and one for the unemployment rate.

The employment model uses the CES estimate of nonfarm wage and salary jobs and data from the CPS on employed persons not included in the CES survey. The latter include agricultural workers, and self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. In some States, seasonal variables are used to reflect CES-CPS differences such as the treatment of persons on unpaid absences.

The unemployment rate model uses data on those UI claimants who have no earnings from employment to represent most of the experienced unemployed. An employment-to-population ratio is used to reflect both the business cycle and the experienced unemployed not covered by the UI data. A variable is used to represent unemployed new entrants and reentrants to the labor force. For some States, a seasonal entrant factor is used to show the labor force increase which occurs at the end of the school year.

Both models automatically adjust to structural change. This means they include a mechanism which revises an equation's coefficients when the new CPS data become available each month, if given the estimate of error in the State CPS data, it is determined that changes in the underlying relationships have occurred. Once the data are incorporated in the models for the month, the unemployment rate and labor force estimates are calculated.

The above was extracted from the Monthly Labor Review, July 1988. More information about the new method will be available at a later date from the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, BLS, Room 2083, 441 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20212.

COLORADO COMMENTS. The regression approach does represent a change in the manner in which Statewide monthly estimates will be produced. However, it is important to note that, like the present methodology, the final benchmarked monthly Statewide estimates will be controlled to CPS annual averages. This means that the benchmarked monthly numbers are generated in such a way that their annual average is equal to the CPS annual average. Annual average estimates thus remain the statistically significant numbers and are unchanged regardless of the methodology used to produce monthly figures.

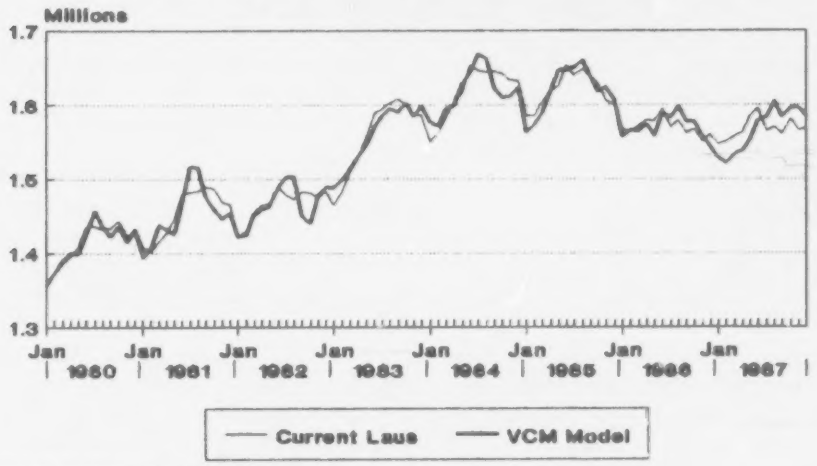
Because the new methodology is designed to yield monthly CPS estimates, it is believed that the average size of revisions between the original published monthly numbers and the benchmarked estimates will be smaller. If this indeed turns out to be the case, monthly estimates produced via the regression models may be considered a "better" series than those produced with the current methodology.

In addition, there is some empirical evidence to suggest that the regression methodology, combined with a new benchmarking procedure, will mitigate the often erratic December-January movements which have characterized the total employment and total unemployment series' in the past.

The accompanying charts compare the total employment and unemployment estimates produced by the two methodologies. Readers might note two things. First, the current methodology, which utilizes a type of 6-month smoothing technique is, consequently, rather unresponsive to wide fluctuations in monthly State CPS data and yields a less volatile series than the model. Second, periods where the model underestimates (overestimates) relative to the current methodology are offset by periods of overestimation (underestimation). Thus, as stated previously, annual averages for the two estimating techniques remain equal.

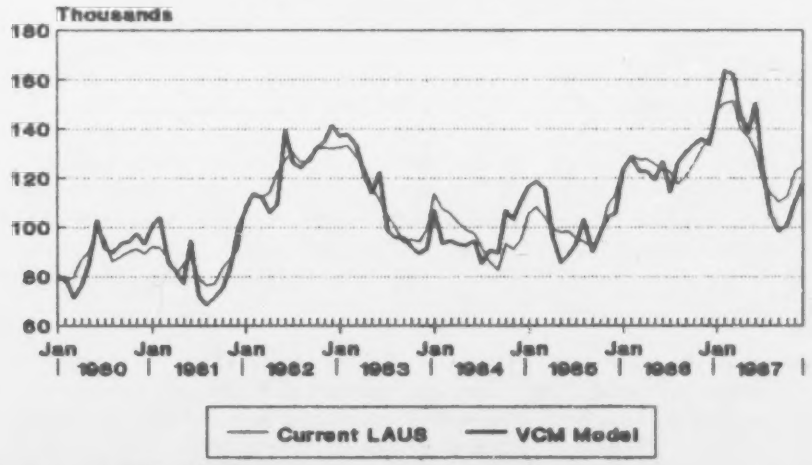
Finally, readers should be aware that the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by place of work series, is <u>not</u> affected by this methodology change. This series, which differs from the total employment series both in definition and behavior, retains its role as an important input within the new methodology but remains an independent and important series for analytical purposes.

Colorado Total Employment Estimates
Current LAUS methodology vs. VCM model



Data not seasonally adjusted

Colorado Total Unemployment Estimates
Current LAUS methodology vs. VCM model



Data not seasonally adjusted

COLORADO SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDUSTRY DATA*
(In Thousands)

1988	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1,416.9	1,427.1	1,424.4	1,421.8	1,417.2	1,424.3	1,428.9	1,427.4	1,425.8	1,428.8	1,433.9	1,433.8
Mining	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.3
Contract Construction	60.3	60.1	59.9	60.9	59.6	58.7	58.6	58.0	57.5	57.9	58.5	59.6
Manufacturing	187.7	192.3	188.4	188.4	188.7	188.2	188.5	189.4	190.0	190.3	190.6	191.9
Durable Goods	117.6	121.5	117.5	117.7	117.7	117.7	118.4	119.0	119.3	119.6	119.8	120.8
Nondurable Goods	70.1	70.8	70.9	70.7	71.0	70.5	70.1	70.4	70.7	70.7	70.8	71.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	91.4	91.8	91.6	91.6	91.4	91.8	91.1	92.1	90.9	90.7	90.5	89.9
Trade	347.5	350.1	349.7	348.2	346.6	351.2	354.5	352.1	352.7	353.2	353.2	350.9
Wholesale	76.3	77.0	77.1	76.8	76.7	76.1	76.5	76.6	76.9	77.0	77.1	77.3
Retail	271.2	273.1	272.6	271.4	269.9	275.1	278.0	275.5	275.8	276.2	276.1	273.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	95.8	96.1	96.1	95.5	95.4	95.2	94.7	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.8	94.1
Services	348.5	351.5	352.6	350.7	349.9	353.0	355.0	353.6	352.3	354.6	356.2	357.6
Government	264.7	264.4	265.3	265.6	264.9	265.4	265.5	266.9	267.3	266.8	269.4	269.5
Federal	55.5	55.2	55.3	55.3	55.0	55.0	54.7	54.3	54.8	54.9	55.4	55.7
State	62.3	62.5	62.2	62.7	62.4	62.1	63.5	64.0	66.3	63.6	64.0	64.3
Local	146.9	146.7	147.8	147.6	147.5	148.3	147.3	148.6	146.5	148.3	150.0	149.5

1987	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1,401.1	1,404.2	1,401.2	1,400.4	1,401.1	1,407.7	1,414.0	1,418.7	1,419.6	1,420.6	1,427.8	1,429.5
Mining	21.4	21.2	21.3	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5
Contract Construction	69.6	68.8	66.1	67.2	67.4	67.8	68.0	67.2	66.3	67.0	67.2	66.1
Manufacturing	184.1	184.4	184.2	183.7	183.1	183.4	184.1	184.4	184.3	185.5	186.2	187.1
Durable Goods	117.3	117.1	116.3	116.4	116.3	116.0	116.7	116.5	116.2	117.2	117.7	118.2
Nondurable Goods	66.8	67.3	67.9	67.3	66.8	67.4	67.4	67.9	68.1	68.3	68.5	68.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	86.3	86.7	86.7	86.3	86.7	87.6	88.3	90.3	89.8	90.0	90.1	90.6
Trade	347.0	347.5	345.5	343.4	342.2	345.6	347.9	350.7	349.5	347.6	351.7	351.5
Wholesale	76.7	76.7	76.4	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.7	76.7	76.5
Retail	270.3	270.8	269.1	267.3	266.0	269.5	271.4	274.2	273.0	270.9	275.0	275.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	99.1	100.1	100.4	99.3	99.6	98.9	98.1	98.3	98.1	98.2	97.6	96.1
Services	333.8	335.9	336.9	337.2	338.2	340.3	343.5	345.0	347.6	348.0	350.0	351.1
Government	259.8	259.6	260.1	262.4	262.8	263.0	262.7	261.4	262.6	262.8	263.5	265.5
Federal	54.0	54.0	54.5	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.6	55.4	55.9	55.3	55.5	56.4
State	60.8	60.7	60.2	60.4	60.7	60.3	61.5	61.4	62.0	61.4	61.8	62.3
Local	145.0	144.9	145.4	146.6	146.5	147.2	145.6	144.6	144.7	146.1	146.2	146.8

* To facilitate the evaluation of labor market developments, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Seasonally adjusted data is provided for time-series analysis and is not an official data series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information - March 1989

DENVER MSA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDUSTRY DATA*
(In Thousands)

1988	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	800.0	801.9	802.0	802.6	800.7	804.3	804.0	803.4	799.2	800.8	801.9	801.5
Mining	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3
Contract Construction	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.4	33.3	32.6	31.9	31.3	30.8	31.2	30.9	31.1
Manufacturing	94.2	94.0	93.9	94.2	94.4	94.3	94.5	95.0	95.2	95.5	95.0	95.3
Durable Goods	49.7	49.5	49.5	49.6	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.5	50.7	51.1	50.6	50.9
Nondurable	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.5	44.5	44.4	44.4	44.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	67.2	67.5	67.1	67.6	67.2	67.7	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.3	66.0	65.9
Trade	196.3	197.4	197.8	196.0	196.5	198.1	199.0	198.2	197.1	197.0	196.4	196.7
Wholesale	54.2	54.7	54.9	54.6	54.7	54.4	54.7	54.8	54.8	55.0	55.0	55.2
Retail	142.1	142.7	142.9	141.4	141.8	143.7	144.3	143.4	142.3	142.0	141.4	141.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.0	64.1	64.0	63.4	63.1	62.9	62.9	62.6	62.6	63.0	63.0	62.7
Services	204.4	206.7	206.7	208.2	207.8	209.9	210.7	210.2	208.6	209.4	210.7	210.9
Government	126.6	125.2	125.3	125.6	125.4	125.8	125.0	126.1	125.4	125.7	127.4	126.6
Federal	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.5	32.6	33.0	32.9
State	26.9	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.1	26.4	26.7	26.8	27.1	26.6	26.8	26.9
Local	67.1	66.5	66.8	66.8	66.7	66.9	65.9	67.1	65.	66.5	67.6	66.8

1987	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	795.6	796.2	794.6	795.3	796.5	798.8	802.0	801.9	802.2	802.8	806.4	806.1
Mining	13.1	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.8	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6
Contract Construction	38.2	37.9	36.6	36.9	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.2	36.0	36.5	36.6	35.8
Manufacturing	94.9	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.7	93.4	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.2	93.1	92.9
Durable Goods	51.1	51.0	50.6	50.2	50.0	49.9	50.1	49.9	49.7	49.4	49.3	49.1
Nondurable Goods	43.8	43.8	44.1	43.8	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	61.9	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.5	63.4	64.2	65.4	65.8	66.4	66.6	66.8
Trade	197.6	196.8	195.8	194.4	195.2	197.1	198.3	198.1	197.0	197.4	198.2	198.3
Wholesale	55.3	55.2	55.0	54.6	54.7	54.6	54.8	54.5	54.2	54.5	54.4	54.1
Retail	142.3	141.6	140.8	139.8	140.5	142.5	143.5	143.6	142.8	142.9	143.8	144.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67.4	68.1	68.1	67.5	67.6	67.2	66.8	66.4	65.8	65.2	65.0	64.5
Services	197.9	199.4	199.7	201.8	202.0	202.2	204.0	204.5	205.8	205.5	208.3	208.1
Government	124.6	124.0	124.2	125.1	125.2	125.3	124.6	124.2	124.7	125.0	125.1	126.1
Federal	31.7	31.8	31.9	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.9
State	26.0	25.6	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.6	25.6	26.3
Local	66.9	66.6	66.9	67.3	67.3	67.5	66.4	66.2	66.2	66.9	66.8	66.9

* To facilitate the evaluation of labor market developments, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Seasonally adjusted data is provided for time-series analysis and is not an official data series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Labor Market Information - March 1989

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AREA LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY DATA 1/

COLORADO	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	OCT 1988	JAN 1988	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	YEAR AGO
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands)	1703.1	1719.8	1686.4	1703.2	-16.7	16.7	-0.1
Unemployment	110.8	109.3	108.6	121.7	1.5	2.2	-10.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.1	---	---	---
Employment	1592.3	1610.5	1577.8	1581.5	-18.2	14.5	10.8
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1432.2	1433.8	1420.8	1416.9	-1.6	3.4	15.3
Mining	20.3	20.3	20.8	21.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.7
Contract Construction	57.0	59.6	57.9	60.3	-2.6	-0.9	-3.3
Manufacturing	191.2	191.9	190.3	187.7	-0.7	0.9	3.5
Durable Goods	119.9	120.8	119.6	117.6	-0.9	0.3	2.3
Nondurable Goods	71.3	71.1	70.7	70.1	0.2	0.6	1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	90.4	89.9	90.7	91.4	0.5	-0.3	-1.0
Trade	351.7	350.9	353.2	347.5	0.8	-1.5	4.2
Wholesale	77.7	77.3	77.0	76.3	0.4	0.7	1.4
Retail	274.0	273.6	276.2	271.2	0.4	-2.2	2.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	93.5	94.1	94.5	95.8	-0.6	-1.0	-2.3
Services	358.8	357.6	354.6	348.5	1.2	4.2	10.3
Government	269.3	269.5	266.8	264.7	-0.2	2.5	4.6
Federal	56.2	55.7	54.9	55.5	0.5	1.3	0.7
State	64.3	64.3	63.6	62.3	0.0	0.7	2.0
Local	148.8	149.5	148.3	146.9	-0.7	0.5	1.9
DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands)	876.4	880.3	872.3	877.8	-3.9	4.1	-1.4
Unemployment	51.2	50.0	52.6	56.0	1.2	-1.4	-4.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.4	---	---	---
Employment	825.2	830.3	819.7	821.8	-5.1	5.5	3.4
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	803.2	801.5	800.8	800.0	1.7	2.4	3.2
Mining	12.2	12.3	12.7	13.5	-0.1	-0.5	-1.3
Contract Construction	30.3	31.1	31.2	33.8	-0.8	-0.9	-3.5
Manufacturing	95.5	95.3	95.5	94.2	0.2	0.0	1.3
Durable Goods	51.0	50.9	51.1	49.7	0.1	-0.1	1.3
Nondurable Goods	44.5	44.4	44.4	44.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	65.7	65.9	66.3	67.2	-0.2	-0.6	-1.5
Trade	199.8	196.7	197.0	196.3	3.1	2.8	3.5
Wholesale	55.5	55.2	55.0	54.2	0.3	0.5	1.3
Retail	144.3	141.5	142.0	142.1	2.8	2.3	2.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62.5	62.7	63.0	64.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5
Services	209.4	210.9	209.4	204.4	-1.5	0.0	5.0
Government	127.8	126.6	125.7	126.6	1.2	2.1	1.2
Federal	33.3	32.9	32.6	32.6	0.4	0.7	0.7
State	27.5	26.9	26.6	26.9	0.6	0.9	0.6
Local	67.0	66.8	66.5	67.1	0.2	0.5	-0.1
BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	132390	133820	129970	130530	-1430	2420	1860
Unemployment	6630	6610	6680	6880	20	-50	-250
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	---	---	---
Employment	125760	127210	123290	123650	-1450	2470	2110
COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	189360	190750	188210	189100	-1390	1150	260
Unemployment	14340	14230	14000	15760	110	340	-1420
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	7.5	7.4	8.3	---	---	---
Employment	175020	176520	174210	173340	-1500	810	1680
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND MSA (Larimer County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	95820	95430	93520	93850	390	2300	1970
Unemployment	5760	5360	5270	6350	400	490	-590
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	5.6	5.6	6.8	---	---	---
Employment	90060	90070	88250	87500	-10	1810	2560
GREELEY MSA (Weld County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	68440	70160	67750	67510	-1720	690	930
Unemployment	4810	4440	4750	5310	370	60	-500
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	6.3	7.0	7.9	---	---	---
Employment	63630	65720	63000	62200	-2090	630	1430
PUEBLO MSA (Pueblo County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	49790	50290	49530	49690	-500	260	100
Unemployment	4880	4690	4900	5080	190	-20	-200
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.8	9.3	9.9	10.2	---	---	---
Employment	44910	45600	44630	44610	-690	280	300

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF COLORADO	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	1678.7	1719.0	1679.8	-40300	-1100
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	123.0	106.8	135.1	16200	-12100
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	6.2	8.0	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	1555.7	1612.2	1544.7	-56500	11000
Nonagricultural 5/	1521.1	1571.0	1507.7	-49900	13400
Agricultural	34.6	41.2	37.0	-6600	-2400
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	1420.2	1444.9	1404.8	-24700	15400
MINING	20.3	20.6	21.0	-300	-700
Bit. Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic	3.9	3.8	3.5	100	400
Oil & Gas Extraction	13.3	13.7	14.6	-400	-1300
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	52.4	56.9	55.5	-4500	-3100
General Building Contractors	13.7	14.4	13.6	-700	100
Heavy Construction Contractors	6.6	8.1	7.2	-1500	-600
Special Trade Contractors	32.1	34.4	34.7	-2300	-2600
MANUFACTURING	169.6	191.7	186.1	-2100	3500
Durable Goods	118.7	120.2	116.4	-1500	2300
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	6.8	7.0	6.9	-200	-100
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prd	7.3	7.6	7.2	-300	100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	13.6	13.6	13.2	0	400
Machinery, except Electrical	32.3	32.8	30.5	-500	1800
Electric & Electronic Equipment	21.8	21.9	22.4	-100	-600
Transportation Equipment	17.9	18.2	18.1	-300	-200
Nondurable Goods	70.9	71.5	69.7	-600	1200
Food & Kindred Products	26.4	26.9	25.4	-500	1000
Printing & Publishing	23.0	23.1	23.2	-100	-200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	89.8	91.1	90.8	-1300	-1000
Communication, Elec, Gas, Sani. Svcs	47.9	48.0	47.9	-100	0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	350.6	359.0	346.4	-8400	4200
Wholesale Trade	77.1	77.2	75.7	-100	1400
Retail Trade	273.5	281.8	270.7	-8300	2800
General Merchandise Stores	30.8	32.7	31.5	-1900	-700
Food Stores	44.4	45.1	39.4	-700	5000
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Station	28.7	28.7	28.3	0	400
Eating & Drinking Places	101.9	103.6	102.3	-1700	-400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	93.4	94.3	95.7	-900	-2300
Banking	18.1	18.4	19.2	-300	-1100
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	15.6	15.9	17.1	-300	-1500
SERVICES	357.4	356.9	347.1	500	10300
Hotels & Other Lodging	30.3	29.5	29.2	800	1100
Personal Services	17.1	17.3	17.6	-200	-500
Business Services	86.8	86.5	81.2	300	5600
Auto & Misc. Repair Services	17.3	17.0	16.5	300	800
Amusements & Recreation	23.3	22.6	22.5	700	800
Health Services	89.2	89.1	86.1	100	3100
Hospitals	37.6	37.6	36.5	0	1100
GOVERNMENT	266.7	274.4	262.2	-7700	4500
Federal Government	55.5	55.6	54.8	-100	700
State Government	62.5	67.4	60.6	-4900	1900
Education	38.7	43.0	36.8	-4300	1900
Local Government	148.7	151.4	146.8	-2700	1900
Education	82.1	83.3	81.3	-1200	800
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	-100

DENVER MSA AND BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	866.7	886.0	868.8	-19300	-2100
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	57.2	50.5	62.6	6700	-5400
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.6	5.7	7.2	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	809.5	835.5	806.2	-26000	3300
Nonagricultural 5/	803.4	828.2	799.6	-24800	3800
Agricultural	6.1	7.3	6.6	-1200	-500
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	793.7	805.5	790.2	-11800	3500
MINING	12.2	12.4	13.5	-200	-1300
Oil & Gas Extraction	10.3	10.5	11.5	-200	-1200
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	28.3	29.8	31.5	-1500	-3200
MANUFACTURING	94.7	95.4	93.4	-700	1300
Durable Goods	50.6	51.0	49.3	-400	1300
Transportation Equipment	15.9	16.3	15.8	-400	100
Nondurable Goods	44.1	44.4	44.1	-300	0
Food & Kindred Products	14.1	14.1	14.1	0	0
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.1	13.4	0	-300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	65.2	66.5	66.7	-1300	-1500
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	199.1	201.7	195.6	-2600	3500
Wholesale Trade	55.2	55.2	53.9	0	1300
Retail Trade	143.9	146.5	141.7	-2600	2200
Eating & Drinking Places	54.3	54.5	51.7	-200	2600
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	61.9	62.5	63.4	-600	-1500
SERVICES	206.5	208.4	201.5	-1900	5000
Hotels & Other Lodging	10.3	10.2	10.5	100	-200
Health Services	49.7	49.5	48.5	200	1200
GOVERNMENT	125.8	128.8	124.6	-3000	1200
Federal Government	33.3	33.2	32.6	100	700
State Government	25.7	27.5	25.1	-1800	600
Local Government	66.8	68.1	66.9	-1300	-100
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	130.1	134.7	128.3	-4600	1800
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	7.4	6.8	7.7	600	-300
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	5.0	6.0	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	122.7	127.9	120.6	-5200	2100
Nonagricultural 5/	121.3	126.2	119.1	-4900	2200
Agricultural	1.4	1.7	1.5	-300	-100
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	107.3	110.1	105.4	-2800	1900
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3.2	3.5	3.2	-300	0
MANUFACTURING	29.3	30.0	29.5	-700	-200
Durable Goods	23.7	24.3	24.2	-600	-500
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.7	5.3	-100	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	22.8	23.4	22.4	-600	400
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.8	2.8	100	100
Retail Trade	19.9	20.6	19.6	-700	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	4.0	4.1	4.1	-100	-100
SERVICES	23.5	23.4	22.4	100	1100
GOVERNMENT	21.9	23.1	21.2	-1200	700
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	0
State Government	9.9	10.9	9.5	-1000	400
Local Government	9.4	9.6	9.1	-200	300
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	January 1989 PRE TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	December 1988 REV TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
Alamosa	5957	5282	575	9.8	--	6046	5534	512	8.5
Archuleta	2226	1968	260	11.7	--	2182	1955	227	10.4
Baca	2013	1924	89	4.4	--	2184	2103	81	3.7
Bent	2088	1960	128	6.1	--	2170	2069	101	4.7
Chaffee	6268	5698	570	9.1	--	6381	5921	460	7.2
Cheyenne	997	876	121	12.1	--	984	958	26	2.6
Clear Creek	2733	2484	249	9.1	--	2772	2560	212	7.6
Co. Springs MSA	186779	170816	15963	8.5	--	190981	176969	14012	7.3
Conejos	2496	1923	573	23.0	--	2470	2044	426	17.2
Costilla	1339	1088	251	18.7	--	1336	1139	197	14.7
Crowley	1500	1365	135	9.0	--	1549	1457	92	5.9
Custer	753	678	75	10.0	--	773	711	62	8.0
Delta	7882	6926	956	12.1	--	8063	7286	777	9.6
Den-Bldr CMSA	996799	932264	64535	6.5	--	1020706	963410	57296	5.6
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	130130	122746	7384	5.7	--	134680	127922	6758	5.0
-Denver MSA	866669	809518	57151	6.6	--	886026	835488	50538	5.7
---Adams	147266	134615	12653	8.6	--	149968	138933	11035	7.4
---Arapahoe	205767	195061	10706	5.2	--	211075	201319	9756	4.6
---Denver	262830	243382	19448	7.4	--	268387	251189	17198	6.4
---Douglas	21370	20125	1245	5.8	--	21820	20770	1050	4.8
---Jefferson	229435	216336	13099	5.7	--	234774	223276	11498	4.9
Dolores	901	846	55	6.1	--	924	892	32	3.5
Eagle	14323	13750	573	4.0	--	14453	13881	572	4.0
Elbert	3966	3637	351	8.8	--	4172	3859	313	7.5
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	93057	86184	6873	7.4	--	95483	89714	5769	6.0
Fremont	11402	10158	1244	10.9	--	11641	10558	1083	9.3
Garfield	14395	13044	1351	9.4	--	14684	13547	1137	7.7
Gilpin	1331	1251	80	6.0	--	1134	1083	51	4.5
Grand	5360	5207	153	2.9	--	5569	5389	180	3.2
Greeley MSA	66796	61210	5586	8.4	--	69411	64850	4561	6.6
Gunnison	5640	5394	246	4.2	--	6049	5783	266	4.4
Hinsdale	352	327	25	7.1	--	343	341	2	0.6
Huerfano	2251	1963	288	12.8	--	2306	2051	255	11.1
Jackson	595	833	52	5.9	--	936	889	49	5.2
Kiowa	939	836	103	11.0	--	957	910	47	4.9
Kit Carson	3713	3569	144	3.9	--	3965	3858	107	2.7
Lake	1394	1225	169	12.1	--	1428	1259	169	11.8
La Plata	15551	14260	1291	8.3	--	15882	14734	1148	7.2
Las Animas	4734	4198	536	11.3	--	4839	4464	375	7.7
Lincoln	2063	1981	82	4.0	--	2225	2135	90	4.0
Logan	8858	8491	367	4.1	--	9342	8974	368	3.9
Mesa	40234	36159	4075	10.1	--	40740	37477	3263	8.0
Mineral	270	229	41	15.2	--	267	235	32	12.0
Moffat	5118	4568	550	10.7	--	5212	4760	452	8.7
Montezuma	8780	7564	1216	13.8	--	8641	7714	927	10.7
Montrose	11987	10643	1344	11.2	--	12193	11150	1043	8.6
Morgan	9702	8894	808	8.3	--	10065	9382	683	6.8
Otero	8307	7319	988	11.9	--	8664	7718	946	10.9
Ouray	1386	1281	105	7.6	--	1431	1337	94	6.6
Park	2919	2677	242	8.3	--	2734	2548	186	6.8
Phillips	2012	1884	128	6.4	--	2179	2036	143	6.6
Pitkin	9669	9509	160	1.7	--	10002	9762	240	2.4
Prowers	6630	5879	751	11.3	--	6796	6314	482	7.1
Pueblo MSA	49261	43792	5469	11.1	--	50086	45337	4749	9.5
Rio Blanco	2818	2606	212	7.5	--	2921	2733	188	6.4
Rio Grande	4707	4118	589	12.5	--	4815	4301	514	10.7
Routt	8727	8234	493	5.6	--	8938	8544	394	4.4
Saguache	1512	1291	221	14.6	--	1585	1399	186	11.7
San Juan	589	516	73	12.4	--	561	531	30	5.3
San Miguel	3117	2907	210	6.7	--	3061	2974	107	3.5
Sedgwick	1356	1258	98	7.2	--	1418	1354	64	4.5
Summit	10012	9661	351	3.5	--	10062	9728	334	3.3
Teller	5100	4575	525	10.3	--	5211	4770	441	8.5
Washington	2363	2196	167	7.1	--	2467	2392	75	3.0
Yuma	4295	4129	169	3.9	--	4671	4461	210	4.5
COLORADO	1678737	1555704	123033	7.3	--	1719053	1612242	106841	6.2

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
January 1988 Revised

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	5878	5259	619	10.5
Archuleta	2157	1898	259	12.0
Baca	2022	1925	97	4.8
Bent	2251	2079	172	7.6
Chaffee	6823	6017	806	11.8
Cheyenne	1013	963	50	4.9
Clear Creek	2851	2562	289	10.1
Co. Springs MSA	186716	169174	17542	9.4
Conejos	2630	2070	560	21.3
Costilla	1332	1155	177	13.3
Crowley	1600	1466	134	8.4
Custer	998	923	75	7.5
Delta	8407	7181	1226	14.6
Den-Bldr CMSA	997101	926853	70248	7.0
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	128293	120637	7656	6.0
-Denver MSA	868808	806216	62592	7.2
---Adams	147724	134066	13658	9.2
---Arapahoe	206305	194266	12039	5.8
---Denver	263043	242389	20654	7.9
---Douglas	21250	20043	1207	5.7
---Jefferson	230485	215453	15032	6.5
Dolores	1059	981	78	7.4
Eagle	13717	13062	655	4.8
Elbert	4085	3585	500	12.2
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	91279	83709	7570	8.3
Fremont	11922	10346	1576	13.2
Garfield	14233	12834	1399	9.8
Gilpin	1238	1111	127	10.3
Grand	5372	5165	207	3.9
Greeley MSA	65991	59818	6173	9.4
Gunnison	5784	5411	373	6.4
Hinsdale	361	342	19	5.3
Huerfano	2335	2038	297	12.7
Jackson	982	902	80	8.1
Kiowa	926	879	47	5.1
Kit Carson	3814	3633	181	4.7
Lake	1371	1147	224	16.3
La Plata	15805	14380	1425	9.0
Las Animas	4770	4192	578	12.1
Lincoln	2110	2017	93	4.4
Logan	8934	8490	444	5.0
Mesa	40027	35306	4721	11.8
Mineral	285	238	47	16.5
Moffat	5088	4502	586	11.5
Montezuma	8776	7496	1280	14.6
Montrose	11961	10364	1597	13.4
Morgan	9463	8747	716	7.6
Otero	8553	7383	1170	13.7
Ouray	1477	1328	149	10.1
Park	2862	2554	308	10.8
Phillips	2004	1907	97	4.8
Pitkin	10228	9995	233	2.3
Prowers	6741	6254	487	7.2
Pueblo MSA	49175	43482	5693	11.6
Rio Blanco	2654	2456	198	7.5
Rio Grande	4964	4044	920	18.5
Routt	8837	8311	526	6.0
Saguache	1637	1355	282	17.2
San Juan	634	563	71	11.2
San Miguel	3039	2828	211	6.9
Sedgwick	1348	1262	86	6.4
Summit	10049	9691	358	3.6
Teller	5262	4620	642	12.2
Washington	2365	2210	155	6.6
Yuma	4481	4250	231	5.2
COLORADO	1679780	1544712	135068	8.0

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 7/

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988
CONSTRUCTION	$464.61	$455.38	$440.51	36.1	35.8	36.9	$12.87	$12.72	$12.48
MANUFACTURING	$413.95	$415.01	$397.98	39.2	39.6	39.6	$10.56	$10.48	$10.05
Durable Goods	$439.94	$442.88	$408.41	41.7	42.3	40.8	$10.55	$10.47	$10.01
Nondurable Goods	$378.76	$376.95	$384.56	35.8	35.9	38.0	$10.58	$10.50	$10.12

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 2/ 1989	DEC 3/ 1988	JAN 1988
CONSTRUCTION	$491.73	$475.70	$503.68	37.0	35.5	38.1	$13.29	$13.40	$13.22
MANUFACTURING	$430.34	$451.98	$408.99	39.3	40.5	39.1	$10.95	$11.16	$10.46
Durable Goods	$452.63	$486.04	$451.45	39.6	41.9	40.2	$11.43	$11.60	$11.23
Nondurable Goods	$406.51	$415.06	$370.33	38.9	38.9	38.1	$10.45	$10.67	$9.72

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

	COLORADO 8/			DENVER AREA		
	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988	JAN 1989	DEC 1988	JAN 1988
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	17,522	15,574	19,360	8,824	7,765	9,919
Continued Claims	132,410	96,550	141,331	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Number of Weeks Compensated	101,062	76,270	113,194	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amount of Benefits Paid	$16,118,062	$11,979,404	$17,884,351	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Funds Available	$147,057,394	$156,795,211	$79,470,583	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	14,046	11,363	13,246	7,050	5,790	6,121
Nonagricultural Placements	4,298	6,388	4,880	1,711	2,487	1,697
Agricultural Placements	56	65	110	11	17	21

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

Annual Average 1988 - In Thousands

	United States 3/	Colorado 3/	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	121,669	1699.0	1654.0	475.0	401.0	689.0	759.0	232.0
Unemployment	6,701	109.0	104.0	28.0	27.0	54.0	37.0	15.0
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.5	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.8	7.8	4.9	6.3
Employment	114,968	1590.0	1550.0	447.0	374.0	635.0	722.0	217.0

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force components are adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise noted.

1/ Data is seasonally adjusted. Recurrent yearly movements in labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Industry data series detail may not add to totals because they have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonal weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes. Seasonally adjusted data is provided for time series analysis and is not an official data series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Revised.

4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month.

5/ Includes residence adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary workers, self employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and labor disputants.

6/ Estimates of all full and part time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Estimates based on March 1988 benchmark utilizing 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Codes. Only Subsectors for which an adequate estimating sample is available are shown. Due to rounding, sum of major industry sectors may not equal total.

7/ Averages, prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, based upon data for full and part time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.

8/ The Colorado statewide totals for number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) Is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. A survey of about 60,000 households is conducted throughout the nation each month by trained interviewers. Employment and unemployment data for Colorado reflect responses of approximately 800 households within the State which are represented in the CPS sample.

EMPLOYED PERSONS – Are those individuals 16 or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute or prevented from working because of bad weather or personal reasons. Each person is counted only once by place of their residence. Persons in the Armed Forces are excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS Are those individuals 16 or over who did no work during the survey week, were available to work and had taken specific actions to find a job during the last four weeks. Persons who have been laid off subject to call back or are waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also classified as unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE – Is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed, i.e., as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

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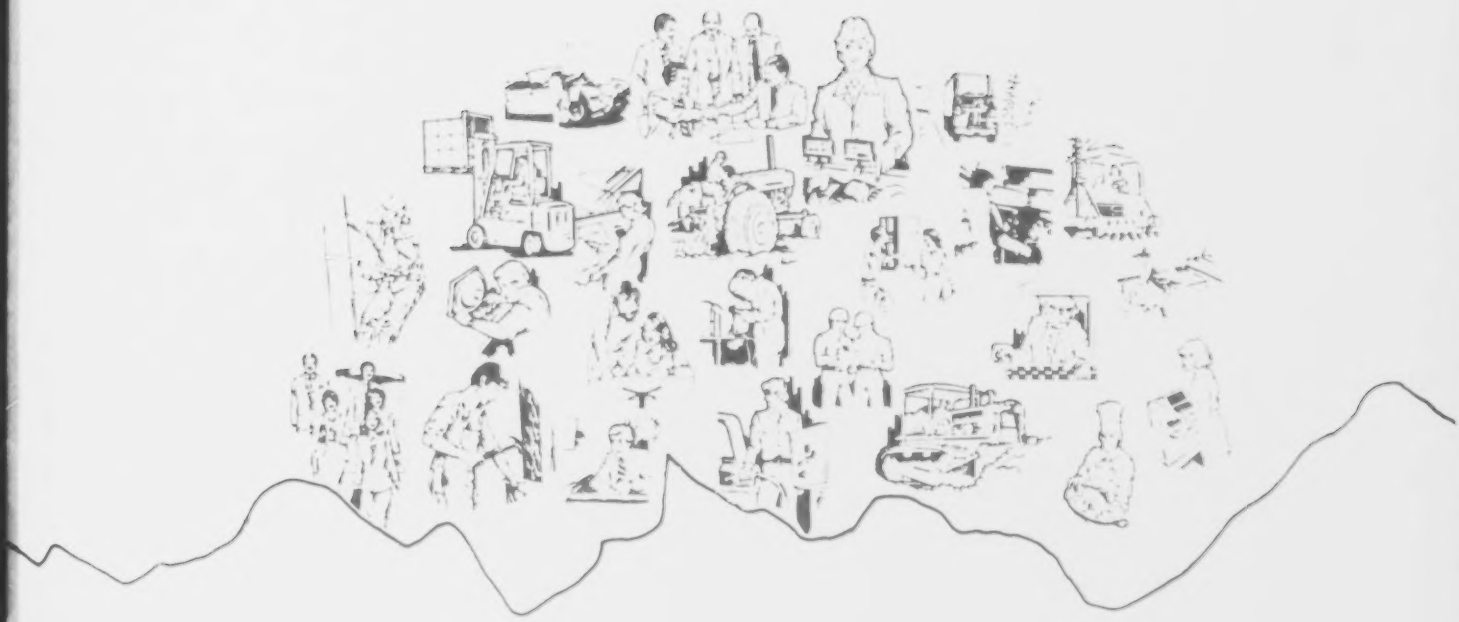

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Prepared by:

Labor Market Information Section

Colorado Trends

Labor market conditions were little changed from the prior month in Colorado during February. The State's seasonally adjusted jobless rate remained steady at 6.5 percent with small declines noted in both employment and unemployment. One year ago 6.7 percent of the State's labor force were without work.

Colorado's economy has been relatively stable so far in 1989. Further growth has been restrained by caution over rising interest rates and inflation plus continued weakness in construction and the oil and gas sector. Also, it looks as though the record cold weather the first half of February slowed work in construction, agriculture and other weather dependent segments of the economy.

Unemployment fell to 109,000 in February, an 1,800 decline from January and 5,600 below the level of one year ago. Claimant data from the State's Unemployment Insurance Program indicate a continuation of the two-year trend of improvement in the jobless picture. Persons filing new or continued benefit claims during the survey period in February were down by 16 percent from a year ago and were nearly 30 percent lower than in February 1987.

Total employment in Colorado dropped to 1,580,300 in February, 11,600 below the prior month. One year ago, the estimate was a bit higher at 1,590,300.

Changes in labor force conditions in individual areas around the State were mixed during February. On a seasonally unadjusted basis, 34 counties recorded higher jobless rates, 21 lower rates and 8 registered no change.

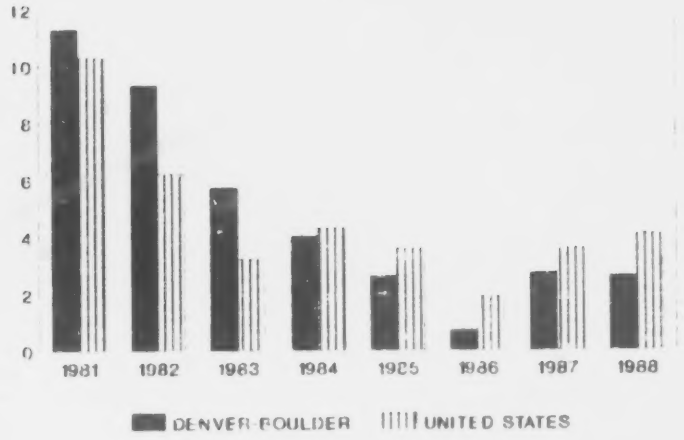
February was a good month for national labor market conditions. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the nation's jobless rate fell three tenths of a percentage point to 5.1 percent, the lowest rate since spring 1974. Unemployed persons, at 6.3 million, fell 388,000 over the month. Total employment reached a record 116.9 million gaining 142,000 from January.

Unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Colorado rebounded in February from a sharp drop the month before, rising 5,700 to 1,425,400. The increase over the month was above the norm for the January-February period. Although only two of the eight major nonfarm industry sectors in the State were higher in February, they outweighed the losses in the other six. Last year at this time total wage and salary jobs in Colorado numbered 1,410,000.

The largest gain was in government (up 9,900) where a 7,700 jump in state education was mostly responsible. The rise coincided with the return to school after semester break for many of the State's colleges and universities. Local education too was up during February, adding 1,800 jobs.

Services rose 1,100 jobs during the month to 357,800. Strength was evident in hotels and other lodging places, business services and health services. In the past year

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX -- ALL ITEMS(CPI-U)
Percent Change From Prior Year



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

services and government have risen a combined 15,200 jobs or nearly equal to the overall growth in nonfarm employment.

The largest decline in February was experienced by trade (down 2,200). This loss, however, was much less than seasonally expected. Trade is 5,200 jobs above its year ago level of 344,300 and received a boost recently with the announcement that Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. plans to increase its presence in Colorado. On the retail side, it will build a new store in Aurora beginning this summer with the opening scheduled for early 1990. The new Wal-Mart Discount City operation will employ 245. In addition, the company will also begin construction about the same time on a 1 million-square-foot warehouse and distribution complex along Interstate 25 just east of Loveland that will employ 500. Wal-Mart, one of the nation's largest retailers, has been expanding rapidly in Colorado and currently operates over 20 stores in the State. The new distribution facility is expected to open in November 1990.

The second biggest decline over the month occurred in contract construction (down 1,900). Severe cold during much of the month adversely affected activity in this sector. All remaining sectors incurred small losses. Mining fell 400, manufacturing 300, transportation and public utilities 300 and finance, insurance and real estate 200.

Labor market conditions in the **DENVER MSA** remained basically unchanged during February as the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose a scant two-tenths of one percentage point to 6.0. One year ago the rate stood at 6.1 percent.

After adjusting for expected seasonal movements, small changes were noted in both employment and unemployment. The number of jobless Area residents advanced 1,000 over the month to 52,100, still over 2,000 less than the 54,200 of last February. Total employment declined 2,000 to 821,600, down 7,500 over the year.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the Region grew 1,200 to 793,700, a better than expected performance for the period. This series is now 1,500 higher than one year ago. The number of losing and gaining industries was evenly split during the month. Gainers were led by government (up 2,800 due to seasonal increases in education) and services (up 1,100), while losers were paced by trade (down 1,900), construction (down 800) and mining (down 400).

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ERRATA: In last month's issue of the REVIEW statewide seasonally adjusted industry data for February 1988 found on Page 7 was incorrectly reported. Durable goods manufacturing "should read" 117.4, manufacturing "should read" 188.2 and nonagricultural wage and salary jobs "should read" 1,423.0.

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DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in the Denver Area averaged 114.7 (1982-84=100) for the second half of 1988. In other words, a market basket of goods and services which cost $100.00 in the average of the three-year period, 1982 to 1984, cost $114.70 in the last six months of 1988. This is an increase of 1.7 percent from the average for the first half of 1988 and 2.8 percent from the second six months' average of the previous year.

Although every component in the Denver CPI-U, except housing, increased during 1988, the overall percentage change slowed from the 3.0 percent gain recorded in 1987.

The largest over-the-year increase was in medical care which went up 8.9 percent followed by a 6.9 percent rise in transportation costs. Although the cost of public transportation was up sharply at 9.1 percent, this was lower than the 14.7 percent jump experienced a year ago.

The cost of food and beverages rose 3.1 percent from a year ago reflecting the price increases of 10.3 percent in fruits and vegetables and 6.9 percent in cereals and baking products. These two components were the most sensitive to the dry weather which prevailed for most of this past summer.

Two other categories displaying moderate increases were apparel and upkeep (up 3.3 percent and entertainment (up 1.8 percent).

The cost of housing declined 0.5 percent over the period pulled down by a 2.1 percent drop in residential rents and a 5.0 percent decrease in the cost of fuels. Household furnishings and operation rose 1.7 percent.

DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U) BY COMPONENT*

INDEX COMPONENTS	AVG. 2ND HALF '88 **	% CH. 1ST HALF '88	% CH. 2ND HALF '87
ALL ITEMS (1982-84=100)	114.7	1.7	2.8
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	111.2	1.5	3.1
Food	110.8	1.7	3.6
Food at Home	110.0	2.8	4.4
Cereals and Bakery Products	116.1	4.0	6.9
Meats, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs	111.0	2.7	2.9
Dairy Products	102.6	0.8	- 0.3
Fruits and Vegetables	113.3	5.8	10.3
Other Foods at Home	107.6	1.8	3.6
Food Away From Home	N.A.	---	---
Alcoholic Beverages	116.9	- 0.5	- 0.7
HOUSING	109.5	- 0.9	- 0.5
Shelter	112.7	- 0.4	- 0.4
"Renters' Costs	119.2	- 0.6	- 0.3
Rent, Residential	107.6	- 1.1	- 2.1
Other Renters' Costs	146.4	0.8	4.9
"Homeowners' Costs	113.6	- 0.7	- 0.6
Fuel and Other Utilities	101.5	- 4.1	- 2.3
Fuels	93.3	- 7.7	- 5.0
Fuel Oil, Coal, and Bottled Gas	75.9	- 2.6	- 4.8
Gas (piped) and Electricity	93.7	- 7.9	- 5.1
Household Furnishings and Operation	105.4	0.4	1.7
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	107.4	1.1	3.3
Men's & Boys' Apparel	108.7	- 0.2	1.5
Women's & Girls' Apparel	104.2	3.1	4.0
Footwear	99.8	N.A.	3.2
TRANSPORTATION	117.8	6.7	6.9
Private Transportation	115.8	6.9	6.5
Public Transportation	134.5	5.5	9.1
MEDICAL CARE	145.1	3.5	8.9
Medical Care Services	142.9	3.3	8.8
ENTERTAINMENT	110.0	1.9	1.8
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	141.9	3.0	5.7

* Produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mountain-Plains Regions VII & VIII, Kansas City, Missouri. ** November 1982=100.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AREA LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY DATA 1/

COLORADO	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	NOV 1988	FEB 1988	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	YEAR AGO
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	1689.3	1702.7	1709.7	1704.9	-13.4	-20.4	-15.6
Unemployment	109.0	110.8	109.5	114.6	-1.8	-0.5	-5.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.7	---	---	---
Employment	1580.3	1591.9	1600.2	1590.3	-11.6	-19.9	-10.0
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1438.0	1431.6	1433.9	1423.0	6.4	4.1	15.0
Mining	19.8	20.2	20.7	20.8	-0.4	-0.9	-1.0
Contract Construction	55.6	56.8	58.5	60.1	-1.2	-2.9	-4.5
Manufacturing	191.9	191.3	190.6	188.2	0.6	1.3	3.7
Durable Goods	120.1	120.0	119.8	117.4	0.1	0.3	2.7
Nondurable Goods	71.8	71.3	70.8	70.8	0.5	1.0	1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	90.1	90.5	90.5	91.8	-0.4	-0.4	-1.7
Trade	355.4	352.9	353.2	350.1	2.5	2.2	5.3
Wholesale	77.9	77.8	77.1	77.0	0.1	0.8	0.9
Retail	277.5	275.1	276.1	273.1	2.4	1.4	4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	94.2	93.9	94.8	96.1	0.3	-0.6	-1.9
Services	360.0	358.1	358.2	351.5	1.9	3.8	8.5
Government	271.0	267.9	269.4	264.4	3.1	1.6	6.6
Federal	56.2	56.4	55.4	55.2	-0.2	0.8	1.0
State	65.5	61.8	64.0	62.5	3.7	1.5	3.0
Local	149.3	149.7	150.0	146.7	-0.4	-0.7	2.6
DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	873.7	874.7	880.6	883.3	-1.0	-6.9	-9.6
Unemployment	52.1	51.1	52.1	54.2	1.0	0.0	-2.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.1	---	---	---
Employment	821.6	823.6	828.5	829.1	-2.0	-6.9	-7.5
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	803.4	802.1	801.9	801.9	1.3	1.5	1.5
Mining	11.8	12.2	12.5	13.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.4
Contract Construction	29.3	29.7	30.9	33.8	-0.4	-1.6	-4.5
Manufacturing	95.9	95.4	95.0	94.0	0.5	0.9	1.9
Durable Goods	51.0	50.9	50.6	49.5	0.1	0.4	1.5
Nondurable Goods	44.9	44.5	44.4	44.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	65.9	65.7	66.0	67.5	0.2	-0.1	-1.6
Trade	199.1	198.6	196.4	197.4	0.5	2.7	1.7
Wholesale	55.4	55.4	55.0	54.7	0.0	0.4	0.7
Retail	143.7	143.2	141.4	142.7	0.5	2.3	1.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62.6	62.4	63.0	64.1	0.2	-0.4	-1.5
Services	211.0	209.2	210.7	206.7	1.8	0.3	4.3
Government	127.8	128.9	127.4	125.2	-1.1	0.4	2.6
Federal	33.4	33.5	33.0	32.5	-0.1	0.4	0.9
State	27.6	28.2	26.8	26.2	-0.6	0.8	1.4
Local	66.8	67.2	67.6	66.5	-0.4	-0.8	0.3
BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	131510	132400	131850	131140	-890	-340	370
Unemployment	6680	6630	6590	6460	50	90	220
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	---	---	---
Employment	124830	125770	125260	124680	-940	-430	150
COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	188630	190660	190450	188590	-2030	-1820	40
Unemployment	14140	14360	14000	14700	-220	140	-560
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8	---	---	---
Employment	174490	176300	176450	173890	-1810	-1960	600
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND MSA (Larimer County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	94350	92640	95930	93940	1710	-1580	410
Unemployment	5540	5650	5400	5880	-110	140	-340
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.3	---	---	---
Employment	88810	86990	90530	88060	1820	-1720	750
GREELEY MSA (Weld County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	68220	68990	69880	67990	-770	-1660	230
Unemployment	4670	4810	4720	4990	-140	-50	-320
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.3	---	---	---
Employment	63550	64180	65160	63000	-630	-1610	550
PUEBLO MSA (Pueblo County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	49940	50290	50580	49480	-350	-640	460
Unemployment	4590	4890	4840	4360	-300	-250	230
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.2	9.7	9.6	8.8	---	---	---
Employment	45350	45400	45740	45120	-50	-390	230

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF COLORADO	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	1675.1	1678.3	1690.9	-3200	-15800
(by place of residence)					
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	124.8	123.0	131.2	1800	-6400
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	7.3	7.8	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	1550.3	1555.3	1559.7	-5000	-9400
Nonagricultural 5/	1515.7	1520.7	1518.4	-5000	-2700
Agricultural	34.6	34.6	41.3	0	-6700
WAGE & SALARY 6/	1425.4	1419.7	1410.0	5700	15400
(by place of work)					
MINING	19.8	20.2	20.8	-400	-1000
Bit. Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic	3.7	3.8	3.5	-100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	12.9	13.3	14.5	-400	-1600
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	50.4	52.3	54.5	-1900	-4100
General Building Contractors	13.3	13.5	13.0	-200	300
Heavy Construction Contractors	6.5	6.6	7.5	-100	-1000
Special Trade Contractors	30.6	32.2	34.0	-1600	-3400
MANUFACTURING	189.4	189.7	185.7	-300	3700
Durable Goods	118.7	118.8	116.0	-100	2700
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	6.7	6.8	6.7	-100	0
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prd	7.3	7.3	7.2	0	100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	13.8	13.5	13.3	300	500
Machinery, except Electrical	32.2	32.4	30.5	-200	1700
Electric & Electronic Equipment	21.7	21.9	22.3	-200	-600
Transportation Equipment	17.9	17.9	17.6	0	300
Nondurable Goods	70.7	70.9	69.7	-200	1000
Food & Kindred Products	26.5	26.5	25.4	0	1100
Printing & Publishing	22.8	23.0	23.2	-200	-400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	89.6	89.9	91.3	-300	-1700
Communication, Elec, Gas, Sani. Svcs	48.1	48.0	48.2	100	-100
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	349.5	351.7	344.3	-2200	5200
Wholesale Trade	77.0	77.2	76.1	-200	900
Retail Trade	272.5	274.5	268.2	-2000	4300
General Merchandise Stores	30.2	31.0	29.5	-800	700
Food Stores	44.1	44.4	39.2	-300	4900
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Station	28.5	28.7	28.3	-200	200
Eating & Drinking Places	101.7	101.4	103.4	300	-1700
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	93.6	93.8	95.5	-200	-1900
Banking	18.1	18.1	19.0	0	-900
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	15.7	15.8	17.0	-100	-1300
SERVICES	357.8	356.7	349.4	1100	8400
Hotels & Other Lodging	30.6	30.2	29.2	400	1400
Personal Services	17.2	17.1	18.0	100	-800
Business Services	86.9	86.7	81.2	200	5700
Auto & Misc. Repair Services	17.0	17.2	16.7	-200	300
Amusements & Recreation	22.9	23.2	22.7	-300	200
Health Services	89.3	89.1	86.7	200	2600
Hospitals	37.5	37.6	36.8	-100	700
GOVERNMENT	275.3	265.4	268.5	9900	6800
Federal Government	55.5	55.7	54.5	-200	1000
State Government	68.1	60.1	65.0	8000	3100
Education	43.5	35.8	41.0	7700	2500
Local Government	151.7	149.6	149.0	2100	2700
Education	83.9	82.1	83.2	1800	700
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	-100

DENVER MSA AND BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	862.5	865.1	872.3	-2600	-9800
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	58.2	57.1	60.5	1100	-2300
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.6	6.9	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	804.3	808.0	811.8	-3700	-7500
Nonagricultural 5/	798.2	801.9	804.5	-3700	-6300
Agricultural	6.1	6.1	7.3	0	-1200
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	793.7	792.5	792.2	1200	3500
MINING	11.8	12.2	13.3	-400	-1500
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.8	10.3	11.4	-500	-1600
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	26.9	27.7	31.1	-800	-4200
MANUFACTURING	94.8	94.6	93.0	200	1800
Durable Goods	50.5	50.5	49.1	0	1400
Transportation Equipment	15.9	15.9	15.6	0	300
Nondurable Goods	44.3	44.1	43.9	200	400
Food & Kindred Products	14.3	14.2	14.0	100	300
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.0	13.4	100	-300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	65.5	65.2	67.1	300	-1600
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	196.0	197.9	194.3	-1900	1700
Wholesale Trade	55.0	55.1	54.3	-100	700
Retail Trade	141.0	142.8	140.0	-1800	1000
Eating & Drinking Places	53.3	53.4	52.4	-100	900
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	61.7	61.8	63.2	-100	-1500
SERVICES	207.4	206.3	203.2	1100	4200
Hotels & Other Lodging	10.4	10.3	10.6	100	-200
Health Services	49.8	49.6	48.8	200	1000
GOVERNMENT	129.6	126.8	127.0	2800	2600
Federal Government	33.4	33.5	32.5	-100	900
State Government	28.3	26.3	26.9	2000	1400
Local Government	67.9	67.0	67.6	900	300
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	129.7	130.2	129.3	-500	400
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	7.6	7.4	7.3	200	300
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	5.7	5.7	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	122.1	122.8	122.0	-700	100
Nonagricultural 5/	120.7	121.4	120.3	-700	400
Agricultural	1.4	1.4	1.7	0	-300
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	107.7	107.4	106.3	300	1400
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3.1	3.3	3.2	-200	-100
MANUFACTURING	29.1	29.3	29.3	-200	-200
Durable Goods	23.6	23.7	24.0	-100	-400
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.6	5.3	-100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	22.7	22.8	22.3	-100	400
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.8	0	100
Retail Trade	19.8	19.9	19.5	-100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
SERVICES	23.2	23.2	22.4	0	800
GOVERNMENT	23.0	22.2	22.5	800	500
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	0
State Government	11.0	10.2	10.6	800	400
Local Government	9.4	9.4	9.3	0	100
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	February 1989 PRE TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	January 1989 REV TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
Alamosa	5916	5322	596	10.1	--	5826	5253	573	9.8
Archuleta	2241	1962	279	12.4	--	2244	1983	261	11.6
Baca	2013	1924	89	4.4	--	2030	1937	93	4.6
Bent	2087	1956	131	6.3	--	2101	1969	132	6.3
Chaffee	6259	5698	561	9.0	--	6326	5753	573	9.1
Cheyenne	912	881	31	3.4	--	1005	882	123	12.2
Clear Creek	2730	2484	246	9.0	--	2750	2502	248	9.0
Co. Springs MSA	186757	170301	16456	8.8	--	188054	172071	15983	8.5
Conejos	2461	1931	530	21.5	--	2524	1933	591	23.4
Costilla	1357	1087	270	19.9	--	1348	1093	255	18.9
Crowley	1493	1378	115	7.7	--	1522	1386	136	8.9
Custer	757	677	80	10.6	--	758	683	75	9.9
Delta	7654	6793	1061	13.5	--	7948	6980	968	12.2
Den-Bldr CMSA	992156	926387	65769	6.6	--	995260	930796	64464	6.5
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	129673	122081	7592	5.9	--	130134	122751	7383	5.7
-Denver MSA	862483	804306	58177	6.7	--	865126	808045	57081	6.6
---Adams	146590	133748	12842	8.8	--	146991	134370	12621	8.6
---Arapahoe	204391	193806	10585	5.2	--	205395	194707	10688	5.2
---Denver	261658	241815	19873	7.6	--	262350	242939	19411	7.4
---Douglas	21291	19995	1296	6.1	--	21341	20088	1253	5.9
---Jefferson	228525	214943	13582	5.9	--	229050	215942	13108	5.7
Dolores	941	854	87	9.2	--	908	853	55	6.1
Eagle	14277	13702	575	4.0	--	14429	13859	570	4.0
Elbert	3958	3615	343	8.7	--	4019	3671	348	8.7
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	93162	86326	6836	7.3	--	89989	83253	6736	7.5
Fremont	11466	10218	1248	10.9	--	11511	10263	1248	10.8
Garfield	14221	12984	1237	8.7	--	14489	13135	1354	9.3
Gilpin	1355	1259	96	7.1	--	1342	1262	80	6.0
Grand	5450	5258	192	3.5	--	5398	5246	152	2.8
Greeley MSA	67465	61767	5698	8.4	--	67324	61740	5584	8.3
Gunnison	5785	5522	263	4.5	--	5731	5497	234	4.1
Hinsdale	334	325	9	2.7	--	354	329	25	7.1
Huerfano	2265	1967	298	13.2	--	2274	1983	291	12.8
Jackson	886	830	56	6.3	--	888	836	52	5.9
Kiowa	902	836	66	7.3	--	967	840	127	13.1
Kit Carson	3718	3556	162	4.4	--	3733	3590	143	3.8
Lake	1420	1225	195	13.7	--	1402	1232	170	12.1
La Plata	15571	14233	1338	8.6	--	15724	14401	1323	8.4
Las Animas	4833	4246	587	12.1	--	4659	4146	543	11.6
Lincoln	2108	1993	115	5.5	--	2084	2002	82	3.9
Logan	8898	8513	385	4.3	--	8919	8551	368	4.1
Mesa	40120	36128	3992	10.0	--	40544	36472	4072	10.0
Mineral	262	229	33	12.6	--	273	230	43	15.8
Moffat	5104	4562	542	10.6	--	5133	4588	545	10.6
Montezuma	8763	7557	1206	13.8	--	8846	7626	1220	13.8
Montrose	12106	10552	1554	12.8	--	12069	10728	1341	11.1
Morgan	9748	8969	779	8.0	--	9722	8908	814	8.4
Otero	8482	7402	1080	12.7	--	8418	7395	1023	12.2
Ouray	1392	1272	120	8.6	--	1392	1287	105	7.5
Park	2912	2677	235	8.1	--	2949	2706	243	8.2
Phillips	1938	1882	56	2.9	--	2037	1898	139	6.8
Pitkin	9660	9491	169	1.7	--	9740	9581	159	1.6
Prowers	6551	6008	573	8.7	--	6688	5931	757	11.3
Pueblo MSA	49692	44306	5386	10.8	--	49745	44266	5479	11.0
Rio Blanco	2792	2602	190	6.8	--	2836	2611	225	7.9
Rio Grande	4750	4133	617	13.0	--	4746	4150	598	12.6
Routt	8696	8245	451	5.2	--	8785	8294	491	5.6
Saguache	1509	1291	218	14.4	--	1525	1298	227	14.9
San Juan	593	511	82	13.8	--	590	515	75	12.7
San Miguel	3002	2817	185	6.2	--	3137	2928	209	6.7
Sedgwick	1369	1261	108	7.9	--	1366	1266	100	7.3
Summit	9856	9546	310	3.1	--	10081	9729	352	3.5
Teller	5115	4580	535	10.5	--	5153	4630	523	10.1
Washington	2391	2192	199	8.3	--	2375	2211	164	6.9
Yuma	4254	4118	136	3.2	--	4344	4162	182	4.2
COLORADO	1675100	1550344	124756	7.4	--	1678363	1555320	123043	7.3

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
February 1988 Revised

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	6000	5410	590	9.8
Archuleta	2226	1960	266	11.9
Baca	2132	2045	87	4.1
Bent	2308	2118	190	8.2
Chaffee	6720	5958	762	11.3
Cheyenne	1043	1014	29	2.8
Clear Creek	2806	2511	295	10.5
Co. Springs MSA	186768	169661	17107	9.2
Conejos	2674	2121	553	20.7
Costilla	1440	1285	155	10.8
Crowley	1636	1527	109	6.7
Custer	1000	936	64	6.4
Delta	8406	7153	1253	14.9
Den-Bldr CMSA	1001599	933802	67797	6.8
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	129314	121970	7344	5.7
-Denver MSA	872285	811832	60453	6.9
---Adams	148419	135000	13419	9.0
---Arapahoe	207198	195619	11579	5.6
---Denver	263985	244077	19908	7.5
---Douglas	21363	20182	1181	5.5
---Jefferson	231321	216954	14367	6.2
Dolores	1037	967	70	6.8
Eagle	13794	13198	596	4.3
Elbert	4058	3569	489	12.1
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	92883	85624	7259	7.8
Fremont	12097	10549	1548	12.8
Garfield	14541	13156	1385	9.5
Gilpin	1220	1096	124	10.2
Grand	5425	5208	217	4.0
Greeley MSA	67337	61246	6091	9.0
Gunnison	5797	5502	295	5.1
Hinsdale	352	335	17	4.8
Huerfano	2333	2015	318	13.6
Jackson	948	878	70	7.4
Kiowa	955	936	19	2.0
Kit Carson	3896	3718	178	4.6
Lake	1427	1214	213	14.9
La Plata	15786	14440	1346	8.5
Las Animas	4851	4304	547	11.3
Lincoln	2198	2103	95	4.3
Logan	9203	8726	477	5.2
Mesa	39908	35458	4450	11.2
Mineral	297	237	60	20.2
Moffat	5180	4569	611	11.8
Montezuma	8890	7581	1309	14.7
Montrose	12313	10437	1876	15.2
Morgan	9861	8883	978	9.9
Otero	8636	7548	1088	12.6
Ouray	1497	1330	167	11.2
Park	2856	2575	281	9.8
Phillips	2042	1949	93	4.6
Pitkin	10244	9984	260	2.5
Prowers	6615	6105	510	7.7
Pueblo MSA	49219	44096	5123	10.4
Rio Blanco	2668	2480	188	7.0
Rio Grande	4923	4073	850	17.3
Routt	9154	8607	547	6.0
Saguache	1753	1470	283	16.1
San Juan	602	532	70	11.6
San Miguel	3099	2893	206	6.6
Sedgwick	1437	1340	97	6.8
Summit	10123	9793	330	3.3
Teller	5340	4686	654	12.2
Washington	2603	2378	225	8.6
Yuma	4673	4372	301	6.4
COLORADO	1690823	1559657	131166	7.8

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 7/

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988
CONSTRUCTION	$467.91	$455.38	$437.72	36.3	35.8	35.5	$12.89	$12.72	$12.33
MANUFACTURING	$409.06	$408.84	$402.73	38.7	38.9	39.6	$10.57	$10.51	$10.17
Durable Goods	$423.96	$425.17	$415.74	40.3	41.0	41.0	$10.52	$10.37	$10.14
Nondurable Goods	$387.30	$384.49	$384.27	36.4	35.8	37.6	$10.64	$10.74	$10.22

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 2/ 1989	JAN 3/ 1989	FEB 1988
CONSTRUCTION	$482.90	$484.44	$471.02	36.5	36.7	36.4	$13.23	$13.20	$12.94
MANUFACTURING	$440.82	$438.52	$413.56	39.5	39.4	39.2	$11.16	$11.13	$10.55
Durable Goods	$471.83	$450.65	$464.22	40.5	39.6	40.9	$11.65	$11.38	$11.35
Nondurable Goods	$407.42	$426.10	$366.98	38.4	39.2	37.6	$10.61	$10.87	$9.76

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

	COLORADO 8/			DENVER AREA		
	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988	FEB 1989	JAN 1989	FEB 1988
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	13,145	17,522	15,375	6,834	8,824	8,139
Continued Claims	132,300	132,410	157,495	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Number of Weeks Compensated	105,468	101,862	131,315	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amount of Benefits Paid	$16,602,842	$16,118,862	$20,613,814	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Funds Available	$152,884,981	$147,057,394	$81,522,977	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	12,764	14,046	14,624	6,860	7,050	7,586
Nonagricultural Placements	3,981	4,298	3,919	1,257	1,711	1,354
Agricultural Placements	50	56	105	6	11	39

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

January 1989 - In Thousands

	United States 3/	Colorado 3/	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	122,095	1678.3	1664.0	479.8	394.8	673.1	764.1	227.1
Unemployment	7,309	123.0	96.5	33.9	28.9	47.9	33.5	18.2
Unemployment Rate(%)	6.0	7.3	5.8	7.1	7.3	7.1	4.4	8.0
Employment	114,786	1555.3	1567.5	445.9	365.9	625.2	730.6	208.9

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force components are adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise noted.

1. Data is seasonally adjusted. Recurrent yearly movements in labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Industry data series detail may not add to totals because they have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonal weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes. Seasonally adjusted data is provided for time series analysis and is not an official data series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2. Preliminary.
3. Revised.
4. Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month.
5. Includes residence adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary workers, self employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and labor disputants.
6. Estimates of all full and part time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Estimates based on March 1988 benchmark utilizing 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Codes. Only subsectors for which an adequate estimating sample is available are shown. Due to rounding, sum of major industry sectors may not equal total.
7. Averages prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, based upon data for full and part time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.
8. The Colorado statewide totals for number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY CPS. Is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. A survey of about 60,000 households is conducted throughout the nation each month by trained interviewers. Employment and unemployment data for Colorado reflect responses of approximately 800 households within the State which are represented in the CPS sample.

EMPLOYED PERSONS Are those individuals 16 or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute or prevented from working because of bad weather or personal reasons. Each person is counted only once by place of their residence. Persons in the Armed Forces are excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS Are those individuals 16 or over who did no work during the survey week, were available to work and had taken specific actions to find a job during the last four weeks. Persons who have been laid off subject to call back or are waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also classified as unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed, i.e., as a percentage of the civilian labor force.